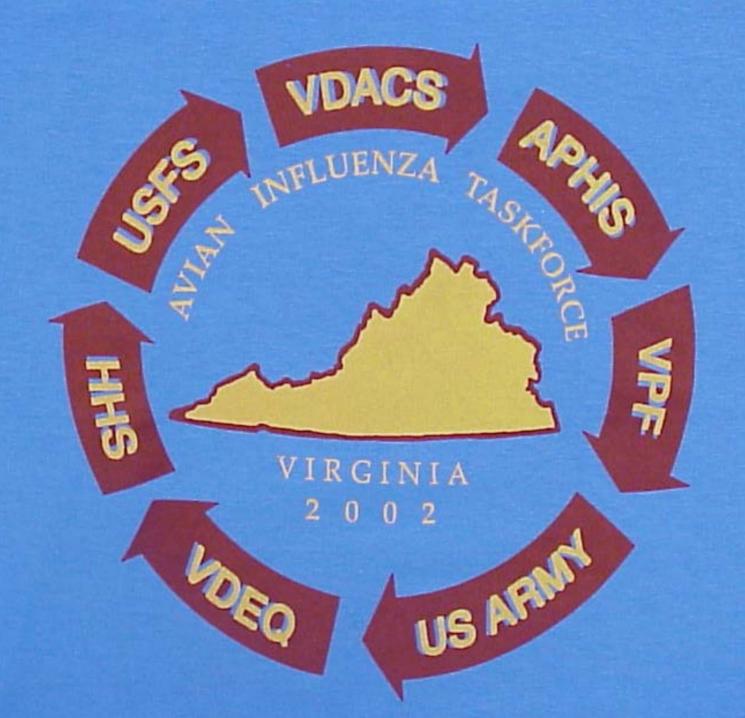
2002 Low-Path H7N2 Outbreak in Virginia

Bruce L. Akey, MS, DVM

Assistant State Veterinarian

Chief, Office of Laboratory Services
Virginia Dept. Agriculture and Consumer
Services



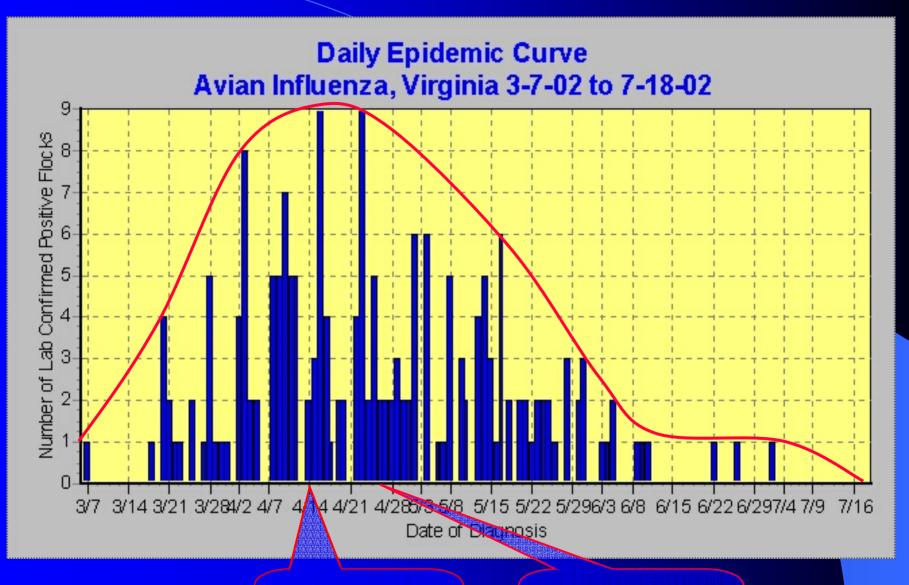


Avian Influenza

- > Incubation Period 3-14 days
- Highly contagious (100%)
- Respiratory symptoms, egg drop
- Low-Path low mortality, recover in 3 weeks
- High-Path >95% mortality within 24 hours
 - >H5 and H7 types

Why Control Low-Path H5/H7 AI?

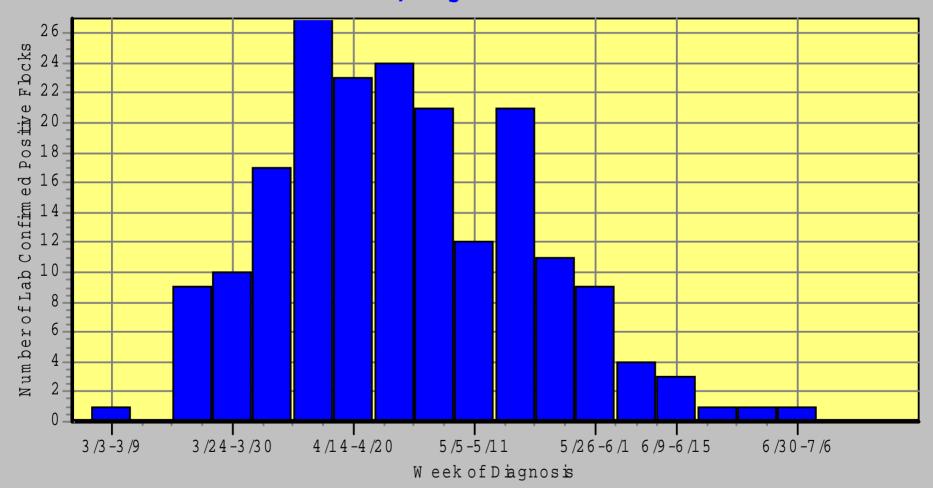
- > Significant carcass condemnations
- > Significant egg production losses
- Inter-state and international trade embargoes
- Historically (Virginia/Pennsylvania, Mexico, Italy), if left to circulate, H5 and H7 always mutate into High-Path eventually (8-12 months)



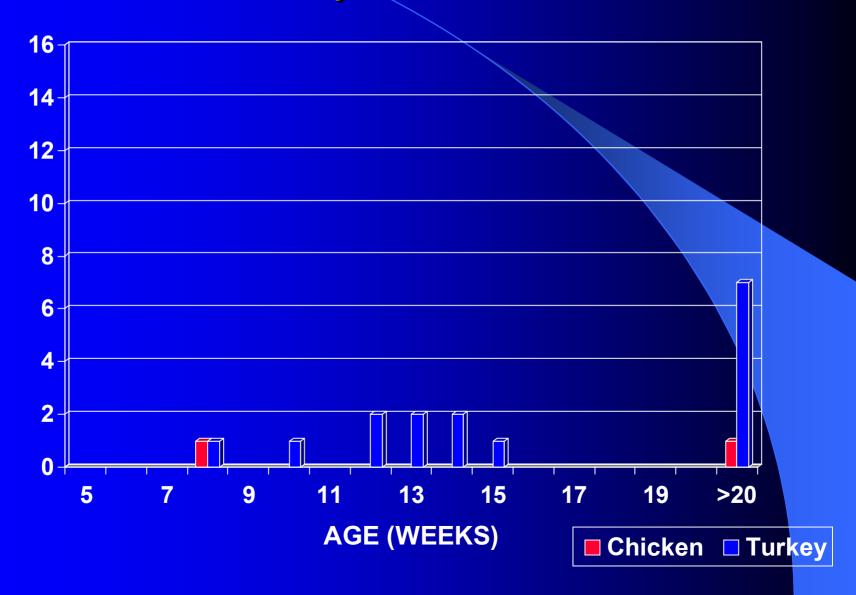
AI Taskforce activated

"Barrel" Surveillance

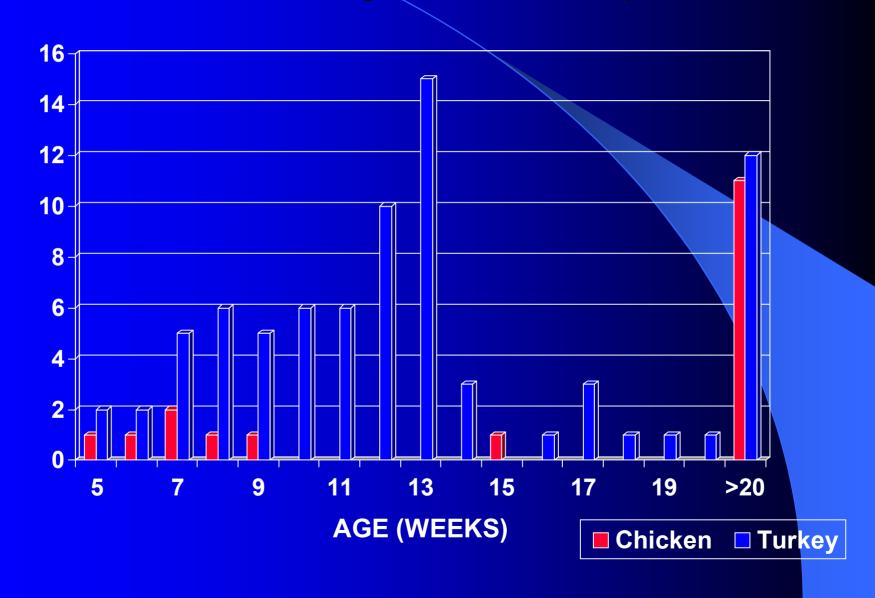
Weekly Epidem ic Curve Avian Influenza, Virginia 3-3-02 to 7-15-02



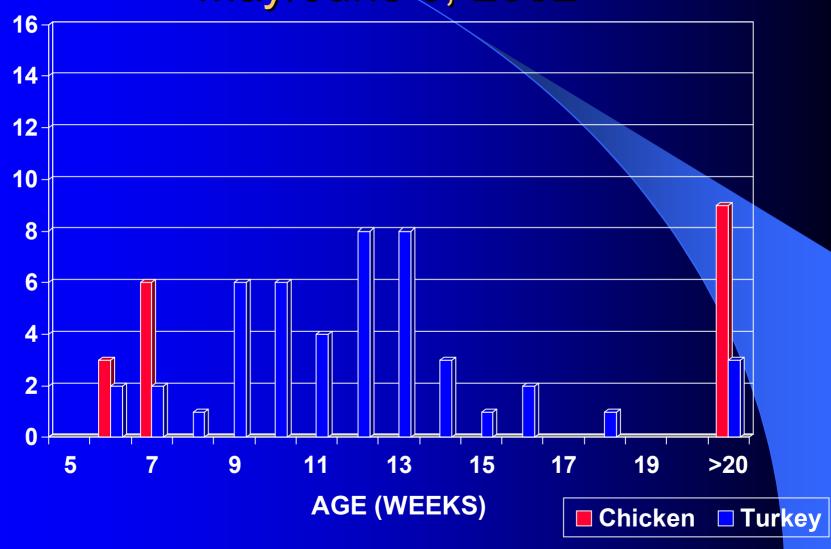
Al Positive Poultry Flocks – March 2002



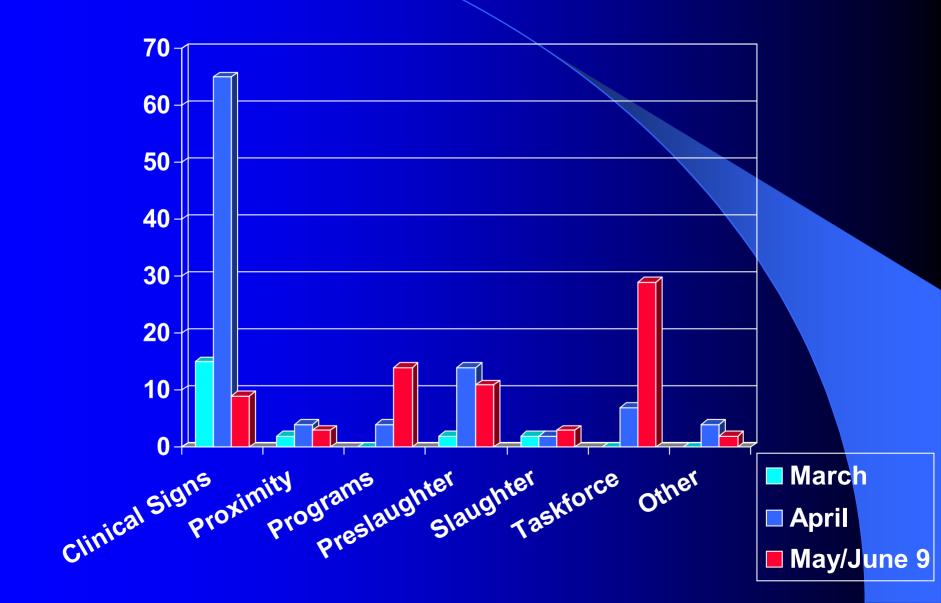
Al Positive Poultry Flocks – April 2002

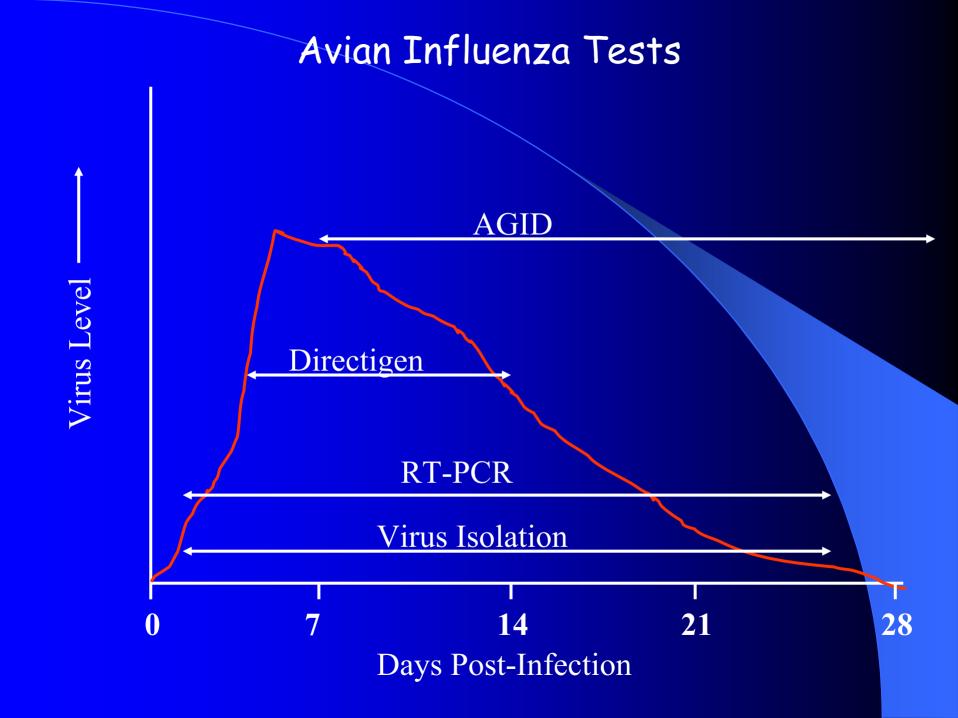


Al Positive Poultry Flocks – May/June 9, 2002



Al Positive Poultry Flocks – Testing Reason





AI Surveillance

Pre-Outbreak

Breeders or

Layers

NPIP required

Ab testing

Ab At Slaughter

Breeder

Replacements

NPIP required

Ab testing

Turkey

Growout

Ab At Slaughter

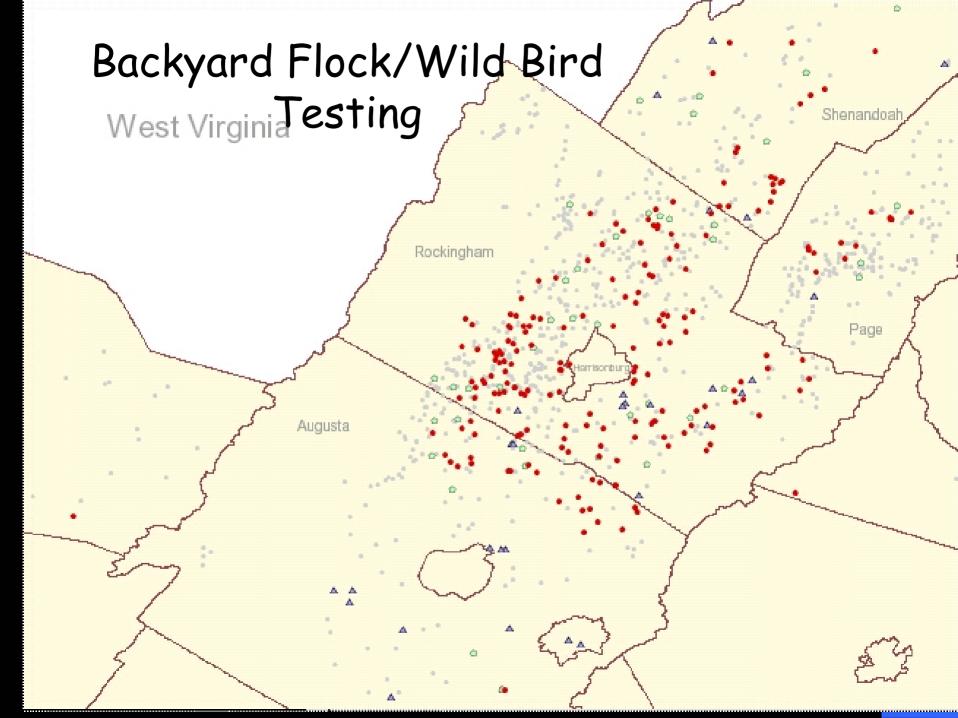
Broilers

None

AI Surveillance

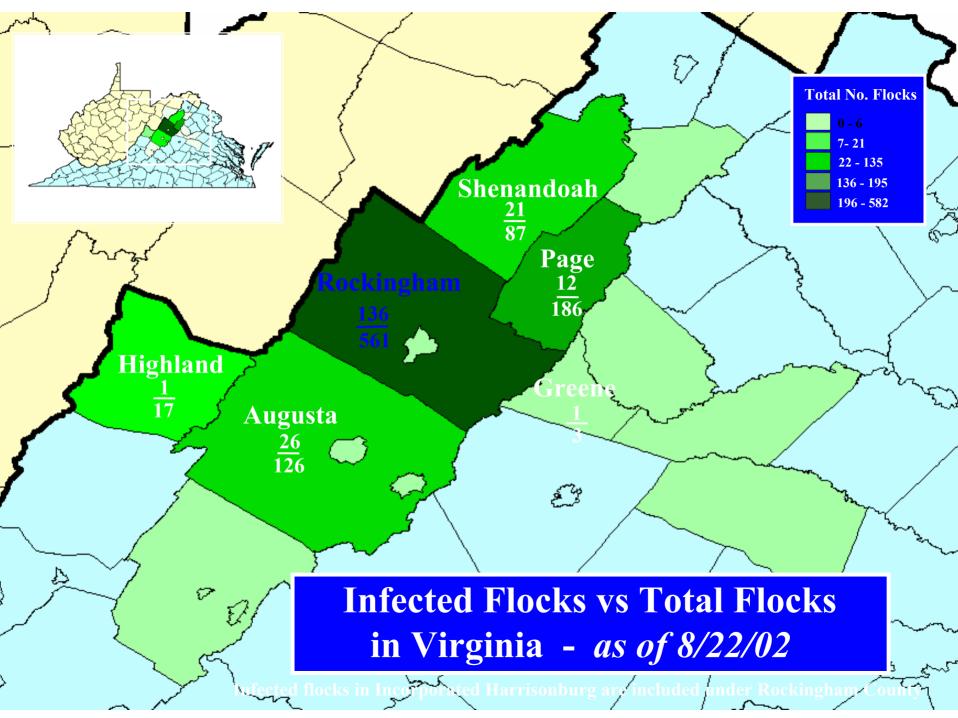
	Pre-	During	
	Outbreak	Outbreak	
		Weekly Ag	
	NPIP required	Bi-weekly Ab	
Breeders or	Ab testing	Pre-Slaughter	
Layers	Ab At Slaughter	Ag/Ab	
		Weekly Ag	
Breeder	NPIP required	Pre-movement	
Replacements	Ab testing	Ag/Ab	
		Weekly Ag	
Turkey		Pre-Slaughter	
Growout	Ab At Slaughter	Ag/Ab	
		Weekly Ag	
		Pre-Slaughter	
Broilers	None	Ag	





AI Surveillance

	Pre-	During	Post-
	Outbreak	Outbreak	Outbreak
		Weekly Ag	Ab every 4—6
	NPIP required	Bi-weekly Ab	weeks
Breeders or	Ab testing	Pre-Slaughter	Pre-Slaughter
Layers	Ab At Slaughter	Ag/Ab	Ag/Ab
		Weekly Ag	Monthly Ab
Breeder	NPIP required	Pre-movement	Pre-movement
Replacements	Ab testing	Ag/Ab	Ag/Ab
		Weekly Ag	
Turkey		Pre-Slaughter	Pre-Slaughter
Growout	Ab At Slaughter	Ag/Ab	Ag/Ab
		Weekly Ag	
		Pre-Slaughter	Ab/Ag At
Broilers	None	Ag	Slaughter



Lessons Learned?

- This H7N2 virus probably did not come from local backyard flocks or from wild birds.
- The molecular fingerprint of this H7N2 is virtually identical to the virus that has been circulating in the Live-bird Markets in NY/NJ for the last 8 years. The virus keeps getting reintroduced into those markets by suppliers.
- The industry must maintain biosecurity "walls" between commercial flocks and these live-bird markets and their suppliers.

Lessons Learned?

- Transport of dead birds (daily mortality) off of the farm to rendering for disposal is a high risk activity.
- Spread of the virus is primarily by movement of people and equipment, windborne spread is a very minor component.
- "The best laid plans..." every outbreak is unique and will require flexibility and creative decision making to solve the many problems that arise.
- Environmental concerns will figure prominently in management of an outbreak.

Lessons Learned?

- Multiple state and federal agencies can work effectively with the industry and producers to quickly stamp out an outbreak.
- ✓ Trade considerations, "the big picture", will dictate local decisions.
 - Stamping-out policy
 - Vaccination policy
 - Disposal options
- ✓Indemnity is needed for all stamping-out programs, regardless of pathogenicity of virus.